

**A FURTHER CONTRIBUTION TO THE AUSTRALIAN  
SYSTEMATICS OF THE TRIBE COLPURINI  
(HEMIPTERA: HETEROPTERA: COREIDAE: COREINAE)**

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*Abstract.*—One new genus (*Weirhygia*) and four new species (*Weirhygia faceta*, *Grosshygia formosa*, *Grosshygia lepida*, and *Grosshygia pisina*) from Australia are described in the tribe Colpurini (Coreidae). A revised key to all known genera and species is included. Dorsal habitus illustrations and drawings of male genital capsule and female genital plates are provided.

*Key Words.*—Insecta, Hemiptera, Heteroptera, Coreidae, Colpurini, new genus, new species, Australia.

The Australian species of the tribe Colpurini have recently been reviewed by Brailovsky (1993), Brailovsky & Barrera (1996) and Steinbauer & Clarke (1996). During a visit to Queensland Museum, Brisbane, Australia, I found, a series of specimens of Colpurini that I first thought to be a previous known species of *Grosshygia* Brailovsky and *Grosshygioides* Brailovsky. A preliminary check of the head, pronotum, development of the hemelytra, general shape of the male genital capsule and abdominal sternite VII of the female revealed a new genus, and species and three new species of *Grosshygia*.

This additional information is made possible largely by the extensive collections of G. B. Monteith and his colleagues.

One of the most striking developments in australian colpurini systematics has been the discovery of an extensive fauna living on the ground of tropical rainforest at high and low elevations of northern and northeastern Queensland. They live associated with piles of freshly dead leaves from recently fallen trees.

REVISED KEY TO AUSTRALIAN COLPURINI

- 1. Each side of head immediately in front of eye with long pointed spine  
..... *Pachycolpura manca* Breddin
- 1'. Sides of head in front of eyes unarmed ..... 2
- 2. Tylus projecting as single, large, acute spine ..... 3
- 2'. Tylus globose, truncated or bifid ..... 5
- 3. Femora unarmed; callar region of pronotum conspicuously convex; pronotal disc behind midline with transverse wrinkle; male genital capsule with small median projection ..... *Acanthotyla fasciata* (Walker)
- 3'. Femora strongly armed with long, sharp ventral spines; callar region of pronotum weakly convex to flat; pronotal disc without transverse wrinkle; posteroventral edge of male genital capsule without median projection ..... 4
- 4. Mandibular plate armed with short projection; posteroventral edge of male genital capsule convex, obtusely rounded ... *Agathyrna praecegens* Stal

- 4'. Mandibular plate unarmed; posteroventral edge of male genital capsule elongate and bifurcate ..... *Woodwardhygia bifida* Brailovsky (in part)
5. Antenniferous tubercles armed ..... 6
- 5'. Antenniferous tubercles unarmed ..... 14
6. Bucculae armed with obvious spine near middle third ..... 7
- 6'. Bucculae uniformly rounded ..... 8
7. Rostrum reaching middle third of abdominal sternite V; body robust, longer than 10.00 mm; frontal angles of pronotum conspicuously prominent; scutellum as wide or wider than long .....  
..... *Acantholybas kirkaldyi* Bergroth
- 7'. Rostrum reaching posterior margin of abdominal sternite IV; body shorter than 9.00 mm; frontal angles of pronotum scarcely exposed; scutellum clearly longer than wide ..... *Acantholybas brunneus* Breddin
8. Micropterous, hemelytral membrane reduced to small flap; ocelli inconspicuous ..... 9
- 8'. Macropterous to submacropterous, hemelytral membrane well developed; ocelli clearly developed ..... *Pachycolpuroides monteithi* Brailovsky
9. Head dorsally flat; abdominal sternite VII of female without plica or fissura ... *Weirhygia faceta* Brailovsky NEW GENUS NEW SPECIES
- 9'. Head dorsally convex; abdominal sternite VII of female with plica and fissura ..... 10
10. Apex of scutellum globose ..... *Grosshygia nigra* Brailovsky
- 10'. Apex of scutellum subacute ..... 11
11. Antenniferous tubercles each with external lobe arcuate, recurved, converging anteriorly, almost touching the basal joint of antennal segment I ..... *Grosshygia lepida* Brailovsky NEW SPECIES
- 11'. Antenniferous tubercles each with external lobe obliquely projecting, diverging anteriorly ..... 12
12. Head dorsally with vertex uniformly convex, without conical lobes; hemelytral membrane absent .....  
..... *Grosshygia pisina* Brailovsky NEW SPECIES
- 12'. Head dorsally with a transverse depression separated into two conical elevations; hemelytral membrane reduced to small flaps ..... 13
13. Antenniferous tubercles each armed with long lobe; antennal segment II longer than 1.96 mm ..... *Grosshygia lobatula* Brailovsky
- 13'. Antenniferous tubercles each armed with short lobe; antennal segment II shorter than 1.73 mm ..... *Grosshygia monticeps* Brailovsky
14. Head dorsally convex; apex of scutellum globose .....  
..... *Grosshygia formosa* Brailovsky NEW SPECIES
- 14'. Head dorsally flat; apex of scutellum subacute ..... 15
15. Abdominal sternite VII of female without plica or fissura; frontal angles of pronotum rounded, blunt, not produced ..... 16
- 15'. Abdominal sternite VII of female with plica and fissura; frontal angles of pronotum produced forward as conical teeth ..... 20
16. External edge of gonocoxa I in lateral view with upper half conspicuously exposed and lower half projected in a medium-sized convex lobe ..... 17
- 16'. External edge of gonocoxa I in lateral view uniformly convex ..... 18

17. Posteroventral edge of male genital capsule with small V-shaped concavity, laterally enclosed by two shorter arms; gonocoxa I in caudal view closed ..... *Sciophyroides sortita* (Horvath)
- 17'. Posteroventral edge of male genital capsule with U-shaped concavity, enclosed by two lateral medium-sized robust arms; gonocoxa I in caudal view opened ..... *Sciophyroides sulcicrus* (Breddin)
18. Body length longer than 10.30 mm; posteroventral edge of male genital capsule with large U-shaped concavity, laterally enclosed by two strong divergent arms ..... *Sciophyrella australica* (Brailovsky)
- 18'. Body length shorter than 10.10 mm; posteroventral edge of male genital capsule not as above ..... 19
19. Posteroventral edge of male genital capsule produced into medium-sized and robust lateral projections, enclosing deep U-shaped concavity; gonocoxa I in lateral view narrow .... *Sciophyrella diminuta* (Horvath)
- 19'. Posteroventral edge of male genital capsule with small V-concavity enclosed by two short globose arms; gonocoxa I in lateral view enlarged ..... *Sciophyrella minuscula* Brailovsky & Barrera
20. Mandibular plate armed with large prominent tubercle; pronotal disc with deep longitudinal furrow along midline; hemelytra truncate, membrane absent ..... *Grosshygioides mandibularis* Brailovsky
- 20'. Mandibular plate unarmed; pronotal disc flat, without midline furrow; macropterous; hemelytral membrane well developed ..... 21
21. Femora armed with two rows of ventral spines: tylus apically bifid ....  
..... *Woodwardhygia bifida* Brailovsky (in part)
- 21'. Femora unarmed; tylus apically globose .....  
..... *Hygia (Australocolpura) sandaracine* Brailovsky

#### WEIRHYGIA BRAILOVSKY, NEW GENUS

*Type species.*—*Weirhygia faceta* Brailovsky, NEW SPECIES.

*Description.*—Head longer than wide (across eyes), pentagonal, nondeclivent, and dorsally flat; tylus unarmed, apically globose, extending anteriorly to and laterally higher than juga; juga unarmed, thickened, apically rounded, shorter than tylus; antenniferous tubercle armed with raised lobe, diverging anteriorly and rounded to quadrate apically; sides of head in front of eyes unarmed; genae and mandibular plates unarmed; antennal segment I robust, thickest, slightly curved outward; segments II and III cylindrical, and slender; segment IV fusiform; antennal segment II longest, I shortest and III longer than IV; ocelli not raised; preocellar pit obliquely deep; eyes small, globular; postocular tubercle protuberant, globose; buccula rectangular, short, elevated, not projecting beyond antenniferous tubercle, without teeth; rostrum long, reaching posterior margin of abdominal sternite VI or anterior margin of VII; rostral segment IV longest, I shortest, and II longer than III. Thorax. Pronotum: Wider than long, trapeziform, non declivent, and bilobate; anterior lobe longer than posterior lobe, each with anterolateral borders barely convex; collar wide; frontal angles projecting forward as conical teeth; humeral angles rounded, projected into rounded lobes, elevated, directed outward, higher than posterior pronotal disc; posterolateral and posterior borders almost straight; callar region weakly convex, separated medially by deep longitudinal furrow, which extends to posterior margin. Anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme elevated, reniform, posterior lobe sharp, small. Legs: Unarmed; tibiae cylindrical, with longitudinal sulcus indistinct. Scutellum: Triangular, flat, wider than long, with apex subacute. Hemelytra: Coleopteroid; clavus and corium fused into coriaceous pad, wings meeting each other along midline; hemelytral membrane reduced to small flap, reaching middle third of abdominal tergite III, thus leaving the abdominal terga exposed. Abdomen: Connexival segments practically at same level as abdominal segments; posterior angle of connexivum extending into short and robust spine; abdominal sterna with

medial furrow extending to posterior border of sternite VI. Integument: Body surface dull; ventral face of head, posterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum, clavus, corium, propleura, mesopleura and metapleura, acetabula and abdomen with scattered punctures, each puncture with short decumbent silvery bristle-like hair, intermixed with long erect bristles on antennal segments, legs, and abdominal sterna; dorsal surface of head, anterior lobe of pronotum, and connexival segments impunctate.

*Male Genitalia*.—Genital capsule. Posteroventral edge simple, transversely barely arcuate, with shallow notch at midline (Fig. 3).

*Female Genitalia*.—Abdominal sternite VII without plica and fissura; gonocoxae I enlarged anteroposteriorly, in lateral view with external face obliquely straight, in caudal view open; paratergite VIII short, almost square, with spiracle visible; paratergite IX larger than paratergite VIII (Fig. 4).

*Diagnosis*.—The reduction of wings, the prominent postocular tubercle, the pronotal disk with deep midline furrow, and tylus apically globose might suggest a relationship with *Grosshygioides* Brailovsky.

In *Weirhygia*, the antenniferous tubercle armed, the mandibular plate unarmed, posterior angle of connexivum extending into short and robust spine, abdominal sternite VII of female without plica and fissura, and frontal angles produced forward into conical teeth. In *Grosshygioides*, the antenniferous tubercle is unarmed, the mandibular plate armed, posterior angle of connexivum unarmed, abdominal sternite VII of female with plica and fissura, and frontal angles projecting forward as small rounded teeth.

*Distribution*.—Only known from Australia.

*Etymology*.—Named for Tom Weir, distinguished Australian entomologist.

#### *WEIRHYGIA FACETA* BRAILOVSKY, NEW SPECIES

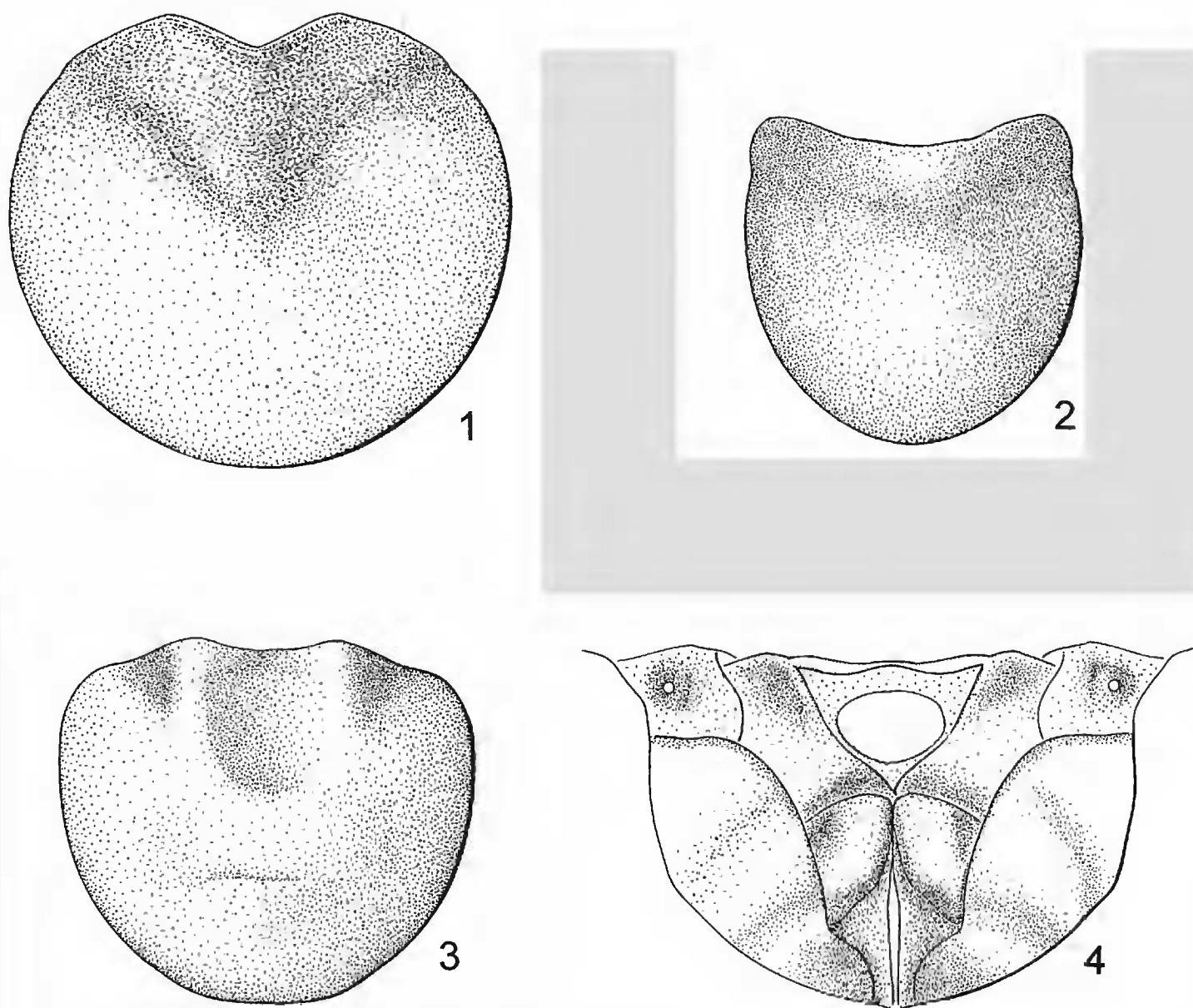
(Figs. 3, 4, 7)

*Types*.—Holotype male: Australia. NE Queensland, Isley Hills, 1050 m, 17°03' S 145°42' E, 30 Nov 1993, Cook, Monteith and Janetzki. Deposited in Queensland Museum, Brisbane, Australia. Paratypes: 1 male, 1 female; data: same as holotype. Deposited in the "Colección Entomológica del Instituto de Biología, UNAM, México, and Queensland Museum, Brisbane, Australia. 1 male; data: Australia: NE Queensland, Upper Isley Ck., 750 m, 17°03' S 145°41' E, 29 Nov 1993, Monteith, and Janetzki. Deposited in Queensland Museum, Brisbane, Australia.

*Description*.—Male (holotype). Dorsal coloration: chestnut orange with inner face of antenniferous tubercle, dorsal aspect of postocular tubercle, frontal angles, short longitudinal stripe at middle third of posterior lobe of pronotal disk, and posterior angles of connexival segments II to VII yellow to orange yellow; antennal segments I to III chestnut orange, IV yellow with basal joint chestnut; hemelytral membrane yellow with inner angle black. Ventral coloration: Chestnut orange with rostral segments I to IV, buccula, acetabula (punctures chestnut orange), anterior and posterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme, evaporative area, and genital capsule yellow to orange yellow; rim of abdominal spiracular peritreme black; punctures of abdominal sternite V to VII reddish orange; coxae yellow with dark brown spots; trochanters yellow and apically dark brown; femora yellow, and dorsally covered with dark brown to light chestnut brown spots; tibiae yellow with four to five red rings; tarsi yellow with diffuse reddish to dark brown marks.

*Female*.—Dorsal coloration: head chestnut orange, sprinkled with small reddish tubercles and with following areas yellow: dorsal aspect of postocular tubercle and longitudinal stripe adjacent to eyes; antennal segment I chestnut orange, segment II dark yellow with apical third reddish orange, segment III reddish orange with basal joint yellow, and IV yellow with basal joint reddish orange; pronotum, scutellum, corium, clavus and dorsal abdominal segments with punctures reddish brown to dark brown; connexival segments reddish brown with posterior angle yellow; hemelytral membrane black to dark brown with middle third yellow. Ventral coloration: yellow with reddish brown to dark brown punctures and irregular spots scattered throughout the body; rostral segments I–II chestnut brown, III–IV yellow (apex of IV chestnut orange); anterior and posterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme creamy





Figures 1–2. Male genital capsule of *Grosshygia* spp.

Figure 1. *G. formosa* Brailovsky, NEW SPECIES.

Figure 2. *G. pisina* Brailovsky, NEW SPECIES.

Figures 3–4. *Weirhygia faceta* Brailovsky, NEW GENUS, NEW SPECIES. Figure 3. Male genital capsule. Figure 4. Female genitalia.

yellow and evaporative area yellow; coxae yellow with diffuse dark brown spots; trochanters yellow with apex dark brown; femora and tibiae yellow, with four to five reddish orange to black irregular rings; tarsi yellow with diffuse reddish to dark brown marks; abdominal spiracular peritreme black.

*Measurements*.—Male (female). Head length: 1.88 mm (1.98 mm); width across eyes: 1.52 mm (1.64 mm); interocular space: 1.00 mm (1.02 mm); interocellar space: 0.50 mm (0.46 mm); preocular distance: 1.30 mm (1.36 mm); antennal segments lengths: I, 1.12 mm (1.12 mm); II, 1.72 mm (1.76 mm); III, 1.40 mm (1.40 mm); IV, 1.20 mm (1.16 mm). Pronotal length: 1.72 mm (1.80 mm); width across frontal angles: 1.68 mm (1.84 mm); width across humeral angles: 3.32 mm (3.56 mm). Scutellar length: 1.00 mm (1.04 mm); width: 1.28 mm (1.48 mm). Maximum width of abdomen: 5.04 mm (5.84 mm). Total body length: 10.20 mm (11.63 mm).

*Etymology*.—From the Latin, *facetus*, meaning elegant, fine.

#### *GROSSHYGIA FORMOSA* BRAILOVSKY, NEW SPECIES

(Figs. 1, 5)

*Types*.—Holotype male: Australia. Queensland, Kroombit Tops, 65 km SW Gladstone (Sieved litter. Q.M. Berlesate no. 383, in rainforest), 1100 m, 22–26 Feb 1982, G. Monteith and G. Thompson. Deposited in Queensland Museum, Brisbane, Australia.

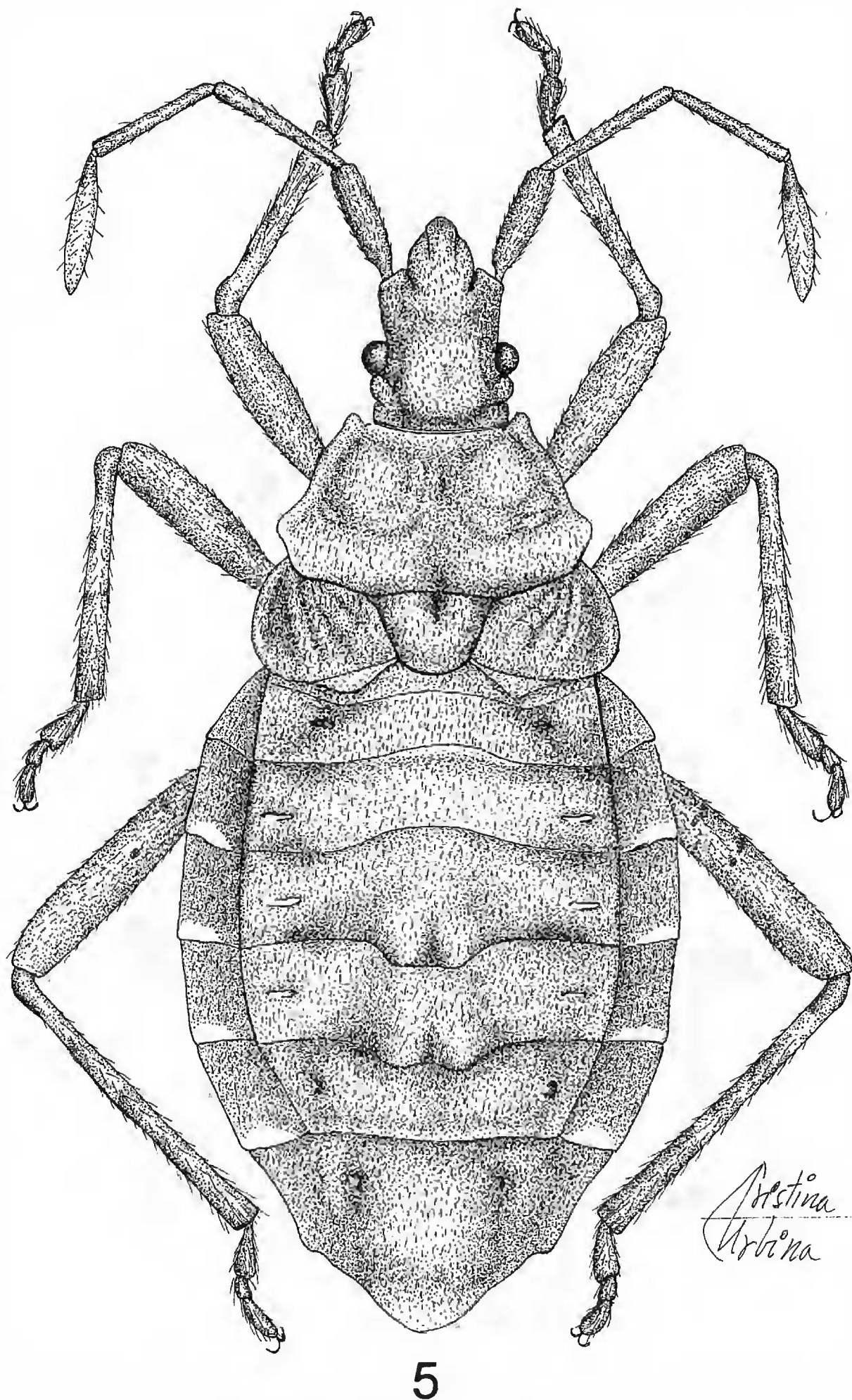


Figure 5. Dorsal view of *Grosshygia formosa* Brailovsky, NEW SPECIES.

*Description*.—Male (holotype). Coloration: dark reddish brown; antennal segment I dark chestnut orange II, and III pale chestnut orange, IV yellow with basal joint pale chestnut orange; hemelytral membrane yellow; inner margin of acetabula, coxae, and trochanters dirty chestnut orange; femora chestnut orange with basal joint, and few subapical spots dirty yellow; tibiae chestnut orange with three to four irregular yellow rings; tarsi chestnut orange with dirty yellow reflections; upper margin

of connexival segments black. Structural characters.—Head: longer than wide across eyes, pentagonal, conspicuously convex dorsally; antenniferous tubercles unarmed; rostrum reaching anterior margin of abdominal sternite VII; vertex uniformly convex, without conical tubercles. Pronotum: slightly trapeziform, bilobed, nondeclivent; anterolateral margins convexly rounded, moderately elevated, and slightly reflexed; callar region transversely nodulose; anterior and posterior lobe along the middle line with wide longitudinal depression. Legs: unarmed. Scutellum: apex globose. Hemelytra: micropterous, reaching posterior margin of abdominal segment I; hemelytral membrane reduced to small pads, separated from each other, leaving the abdomen exposed mesally. Genital capsule: posteroventral edge simple, with median triangular expansion (Fig. 1).

*Female*.—Unknown.

*Measurements*.—Head length: 1.86 mm; width across eyes: 1.34 mm; interocular space: 1.06 mm; preocular distance: 1.32 mm; antennal segments lengths: I, 1.12 mm; II, 1.44 mm; III, 1.38 mm; IV, 1.28 mm. Pronotal length: 1.28 mm; maximum width of anterior lobe: 2.28 mm; maximum width of posterior lobe: 2.92 mm. Scutellar length: 0.72 mm; width: 1.18 mm. Maximum width of abdomen: 4.60 mm. Total body length: 10.30 mm.

*Discussion*.—*Grosshygia nigra* Brailovsky and *G. formosa*, are the only species of the genus with the scutellar apex globose. In the other known species, it is subacute. In *G. formosa* the head is longer than wide, the vertex is uniformly convex without conical lobes, the antenniferous tubercles are unarmed, and the posteroventral edge of male genital capsule has a median triangular expansion (Fig. 1). In *G. nigra* the head is wider than long, the vertex has two conical elevations, the antenniferous tubercles are armed with extremely long lobes, and the posteroventral edge of male genital capsule is transversely straight and entire.

*Etymology*.—From the Latin, *formosus*, meaning beautifully formed.

#### *GROSSHYGIA LEPIDA* BRAILOVSKY, NEW SPECIES

(Fig. 6)

*Types*.—Holotype female: Australia. N Queensland, Mt. Barflie Frere, Swiftlet Cave, 900 m, 8 Dec 1990, Monteith, Thompson, Cook and Sheridan. Deposited in Queensland Museum, Brisbane, Australia.

*Description*.—Female. (holotype). Coloration: dark chestnut orange with following areas dark yellow: dorsal aspect of postocular tubercle, rostral segments I to IV, posterior edge of connexival segments and abdominal pleural sterna III to VI, diffuse reflections on abdominal sterna III to VII, and genital plates; head and scutellum reddish brown; antennal segments I to III chestnut orange with basal joint of III yellow; antennal segment IV yellow with basal joint chestnut orange; anterior and posterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme bright chestnut orange; coxae reddish orange; trochanters and tibiae chestnut orange fore and middle femora chestnut orange with diffuse yellow rings; hind femur yellow with apical joint and two or three incomplete chestnut orange rings; tarsi yellow. Structural characters. Head: longer than wide across eyes, pentagonal, conspicuously convex dorsally; antenniferous tubercles armed, lobes raised, arcuate, recurved, converging anteriorly, apically subacute, almost touching basal joint of antenna segment I; ocelli absent; rostrum reaching middle third of abdominal sternite VI; vertex globose with thin transverse depression, dividing it into two elevations, the anterior one broader, conical and higher than posterior one which is slightly rounded. Pronotum: scarcely quadrate, bilobed, nondeclivent; anterolateral margins convexly rounded, moderately elevated, and slightly reflexed; callar region transversely nodulose; anterior and posterior lobe along the middle line with wide longitudinal depression. Legs: unarmed. Scutellum: apex subacute. Hemelytra: micropterous, reaching middle third of abdominal segment III; wings reduced to small pads, separated from each other, leaving abdomen exposed mesally.

*Male*.—Unknown.

*Measurements*.—Head length: 1.80 mm; width across eyes: 1.72 mm; interocular space: 1.20 mm; preocular distance: 1.30 mm; antennal segments lengths: I, 1.00 mm; II, 1.60 mm; III, 1.04 mm; IV, 1.04 mm. Pronotal length: 1.60 mm; maximum width of anterior lobe: 2.20 mm; maximum width of

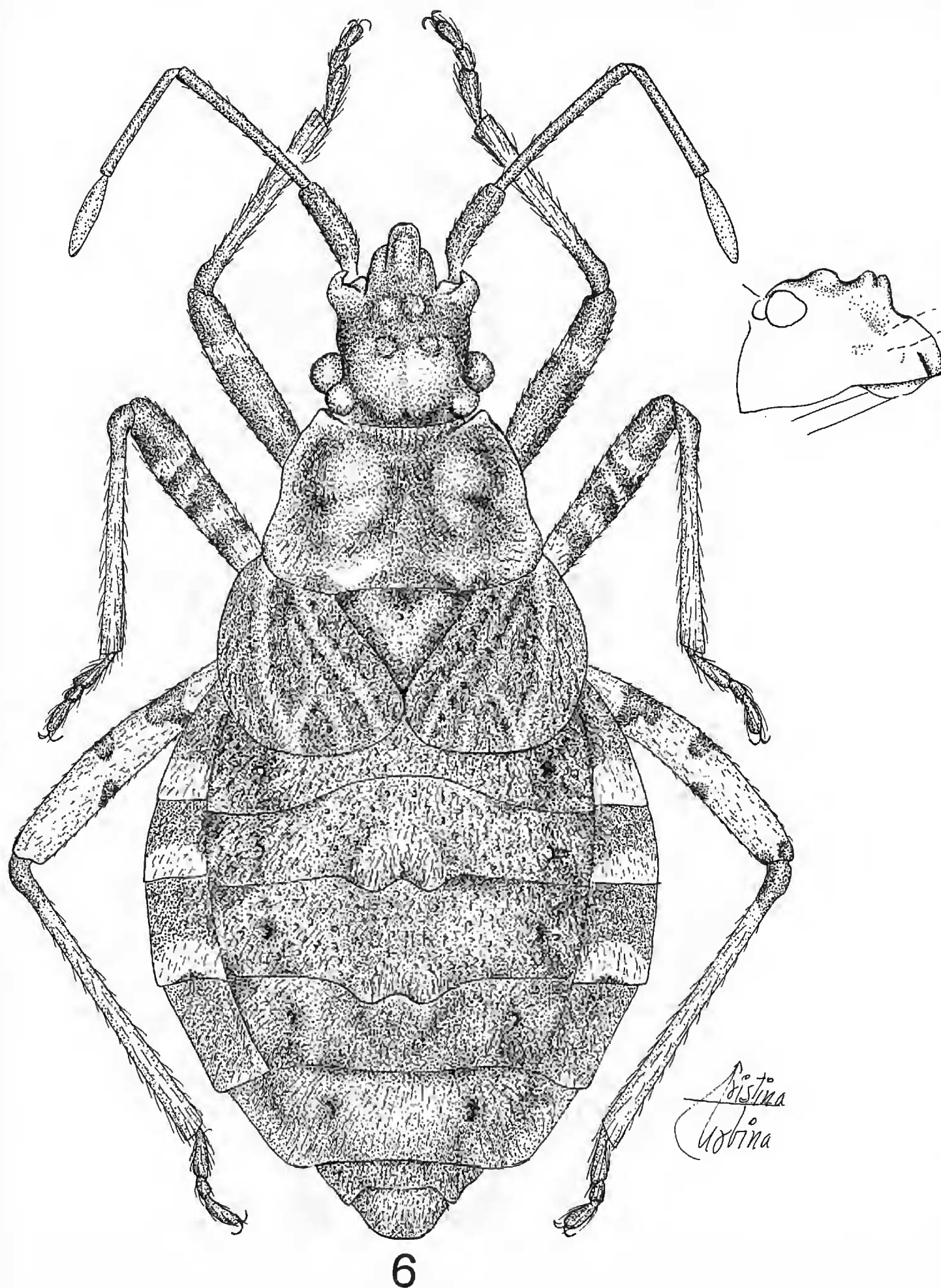
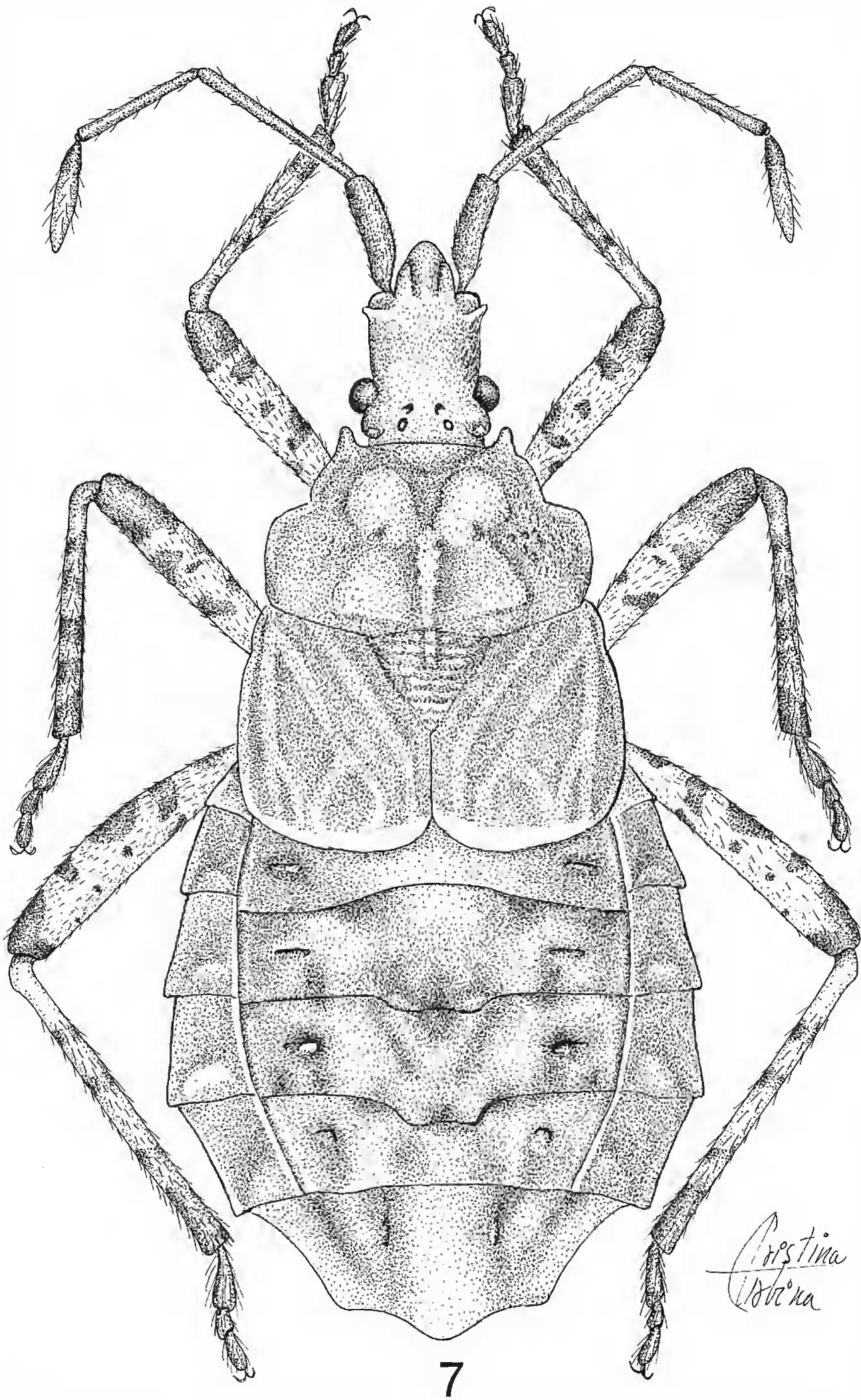


Figure 6. Dorsal view of *Grosshygia lepida* Brailovsky, NEW SPECIES.

posterior lobe: 2.68 mm. Scutellar length: 0.92 mm; width: 1.16 mm. Maximum width of abdomen: 4.84 mm. Total body length: 9.55 mm.

*Discussion.*—*Grosshygia lepida* and its closely related species *G. lobatula* Brailovsky and *G. monticeps* Brailovsky, has the head longer than wide, the scutellar





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Figure 7. Dorsal view of *Weirhygia faceta* Brailovsky, NEW GENUS, NEW SPECIES.

apex subacute, and the hemelytra reaching the medial third of abdominal segment III. In *G. lepida* the external lobes of the antenniferous tubercles converget anteriorly, conspicuously arcuate, recurved, and almost touching the basal joint of antennal segment I (Fig. 6), and the vertex has two conical elevations separated along middle third by a deep longitudinal depression. In the other two species the external lobes of antenniferous tubercles are obliquely projecting, diverging anteriorly, and the two anterior conical elevations of vertex are almost fused.

*Etymology*.—From the Latin, *lepidus*, meaning pleasant, elegant.

*GROSSHYGIA PISINA* BRAILOVSKY, NEW SPECIES  
(Fig. 2.)

*Types*.—Holotype male: Australia. NE Queensland, 20 km WNW of Cape Tribulation (Site 2), 50 m, 23 Sep 1982, Monteith, Yeates and Thompson. Deposited in Queensland Museum, Brisbane, Australia.

*Description*.—Male (holotype). Dorsal coloration: head reddish brown with dorsal aspect of postocular tubercle yellow; antennal segments I to III chestnut orange with basal joint of III yellow; antennal segment IV yellow with basal joint chestnut orange; anterior lobe of pronotum reddish brown, posterior lobe chestnut orange, anterolateral margins yellow; scutellum dark chestnut orange; hemelytral membrane chestnut orange; connexival segments bright reddish with posterior margins of segments III to VI yellow; dorsal abdominal segments reddish brown. Ventral coloration: Head reddish brown, rostral segments I to IV and small spot close to eyes yellow; thorax reddish brown with acetabula dark reddish, pro, meso, and metapleura dirty yellow with punctures dark brown; coxae bright reddish; trochanters bright chestnut yellow; fore and middle femora chestnut orange with basal third, subapical third, and few scattered spots yellow; hind femur yellow with apical third and four irregular rings chestnut brown; tibiae and tarsi yellow; abdominal sterna dark reddish brown, scattered with yellow diffuse areas; pleural abdominal sterna bright reddish with posterior third of sterna III to VI yellow; genital capsule reddish brown with posteroventral margin pale orange yellow. Structural characters. Head: longer than wide across eyes, pentagonal, conspicuously convex dorsally; antenniferous tubercles each armed with short and robust lobe, obliquely projecting, diverging anteriorly and subacute apically; rostrum reaching anterior margin of abdominal sternite VII; vertex uniformly convex without conical elevations. Pronotum: slightly trapezoidal, bilobed, and nondeclivent; anterolateral margins convexly rounded, moderately elevated, and slightly reflexed; callar region transversely nodulose; anterior and posterior lobe along medially with wide longitudinal depression. Legs: unarmed. Scutellum: apex subacute. Hemelytra: micropterous, reaching posterior third of abdominal segment III; hemelytral membrane absent. Genital capsule: posteroventral edge simple, transversely concave, entire (Fig. 2).

*Female*.—Unknown.

*Measurements*.—Head length: 1.82 mm; width across eyes: 1.48 mm; interocular space: 1.00 mm; preocular distance: 1.24 mm; antennal segments lengths: I, 1.14 mm; II, 1.84 mm; III, 1.14 mm; IV, 1.12 mm. Pronotal length: 1.48 mm; maximum width of anterior lobe: 1.88 mm; maximum width of posterior lobe: 2.28 mm. Scutellar length: 0.80 mm; width: 0.96 mm. Maximum width of abdomen: 3.68 mm. Total body length: 9.10 mm.

*Discussion*.—Like *G. monticeps* Brailovsky, the head is longer than wide, the scutellar apex is subacute, the antenniferous tubercles each is armed with a short lobe, and the total length of antennal segment II is shorter than 1.86 mm. In *G. pisina*, the vertex is uniformly convex without conical elevations, the membrane of the hemelytra is absent, and the posteroventral edge of male genital capsule simple, transversely concave and entire (Fig. 2). In *G. monticeps* the vertex is globose with a thin transverse depression, dividing it into two conical elevations, the hemelytra membrane is reduced to small lobe, and the posteroventral edge of male genital capsule is indented medially and excavated laterally.

*Grosshygia lobatula* Brailovsky has the head longer than wide, the scutellar apex subacute, the posteroventral edge of male genital capsule simple, the antenniferous tubercles each is armed with a long lobe, the length of antennal segment II is longer than 1.96 mm, the vertex has conical elevations, and the hemelytra membrane is reduced to a small flap.

*Etymology*.—From the Latin, *pisina*, small.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I thank G. B. Monteith (Queensland Museum, Brisbane, Australia) for the loan of specimens. Special thanks to Cristina Urbina and Ernesto Barrera for the preparation of illustrations (each one at the Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México).

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*Received 14 Sep 1999; Accepted 7 Feb 2000.*